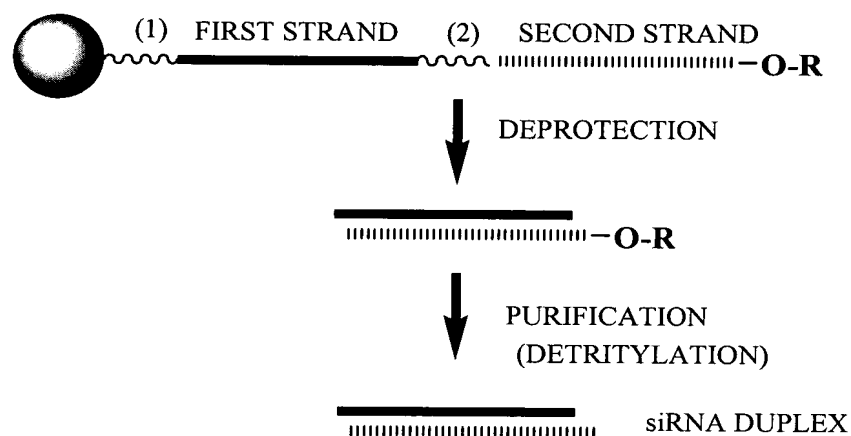


Figure 1

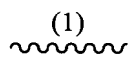


= SOLID SUPPORT

R = TERMINAL PROTECTING GROUP

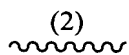
FOR EXAMPLE:

DIMETHOXYTRITYL (DMT)



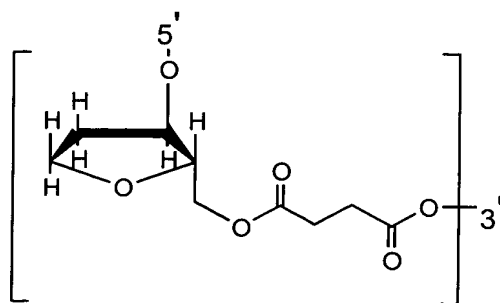
(1) = CLEAVABLE LINKER

(FOR EXAMPLE: NUCLEOTIDE SUCCINATE OR
 INVERTED DEOXYABASIC SUCCINATE)

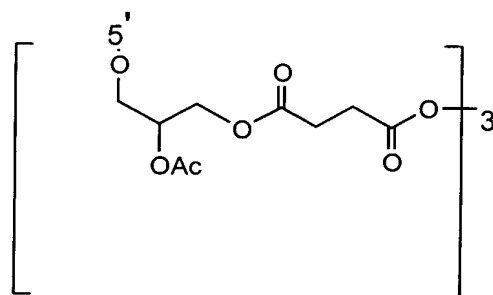


(2) = CLEAVABLE LINKER

(FOR EXAMPLE: NUCLEOTIDE SUCCINATE OR
 INVERTED DEOXYABASIC SUCCINATE)



INVERTED DEOXYABASIC SUCCINATE
 LINKAGE



GLYCERYL SUCCINATE LINKAGE

Figure 2

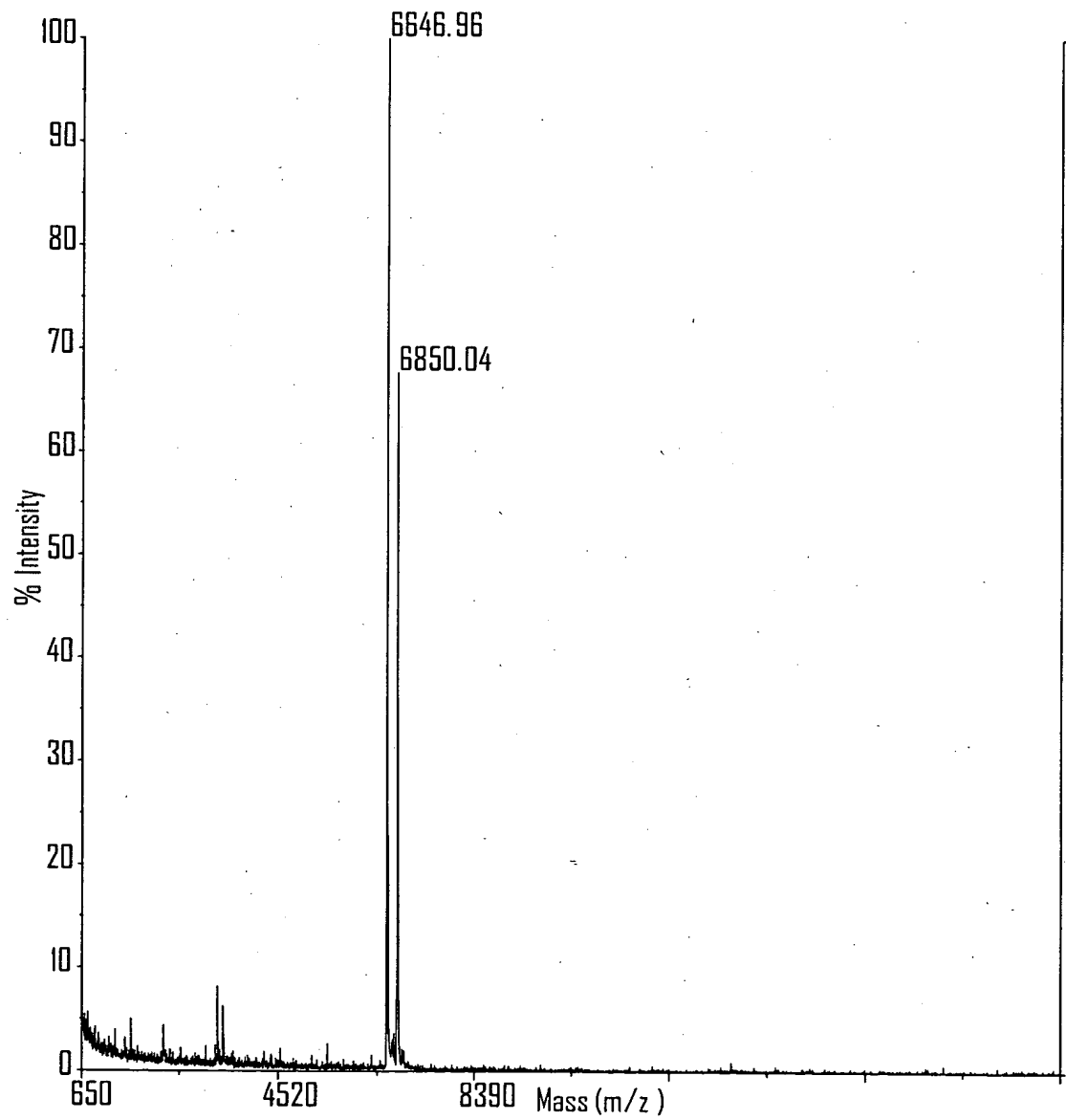


Figure 3

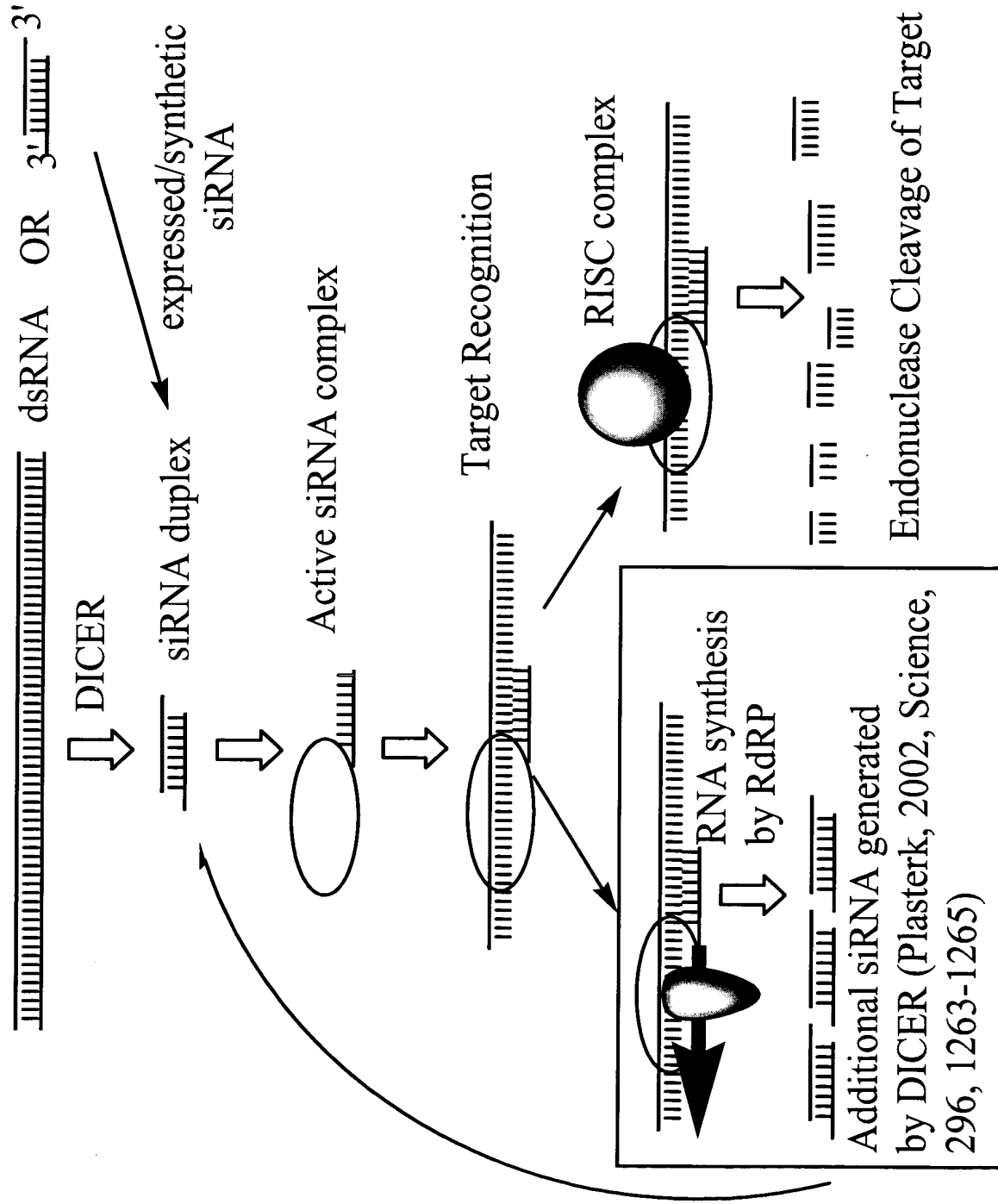
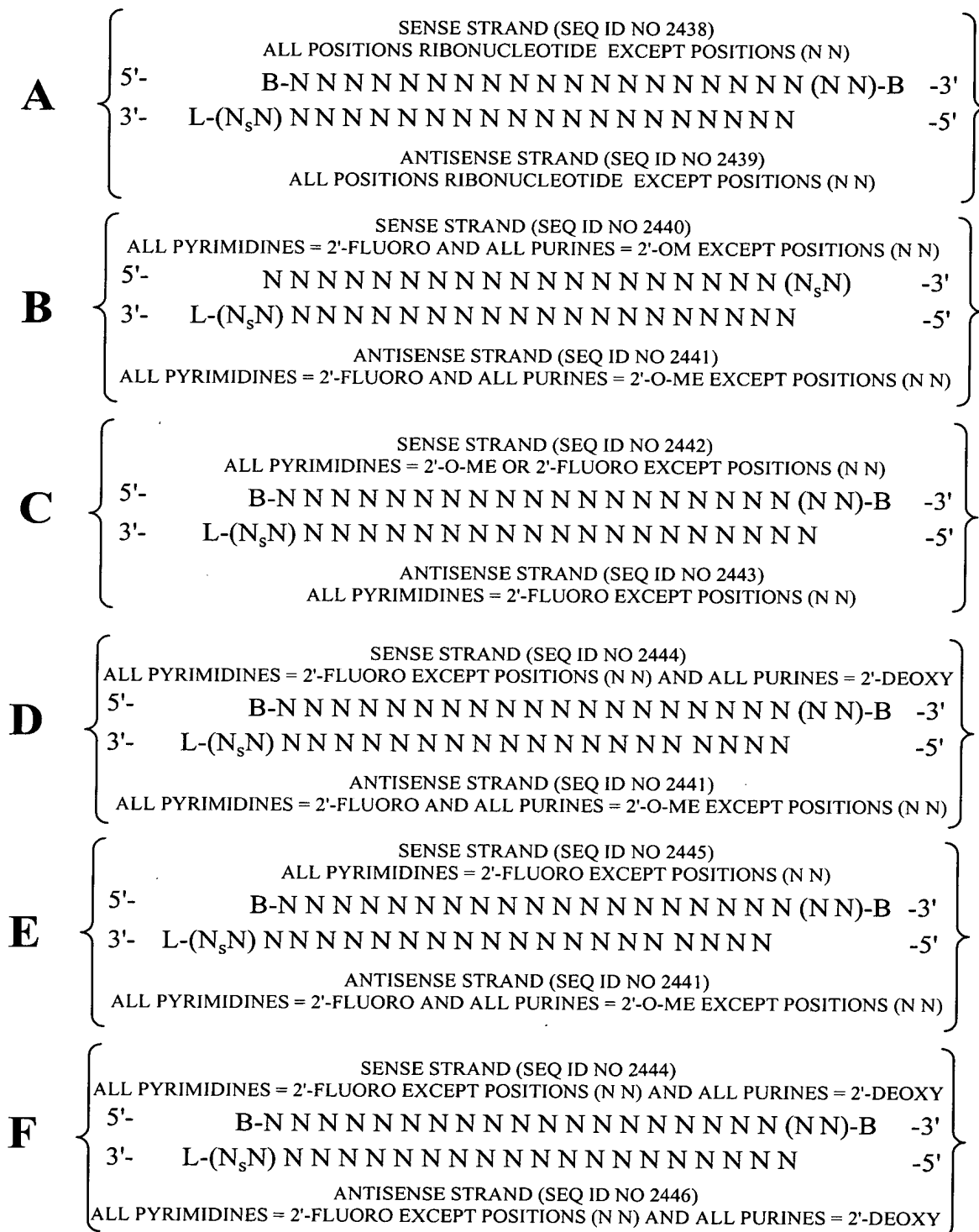
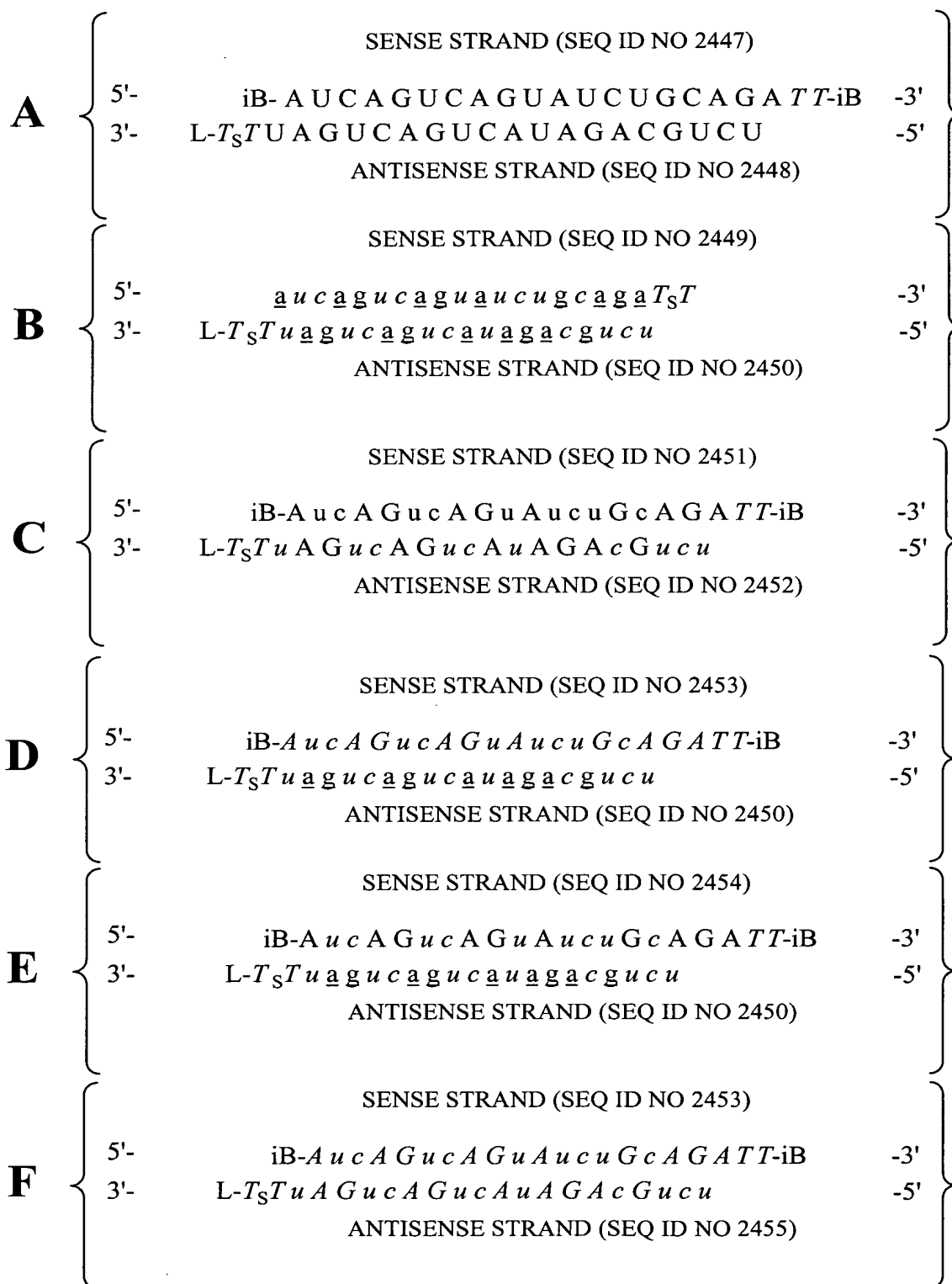


Figure 4



POSITIONS (NN) CAN COMPRISE ANY NUCLEOTIDE, SUCH AS DEOXYNUCLEOTIDES
(eg. THYMIDINE) OR UNIVERSAL BASES
B = ABASIC, INVERTED ABASIC, INVERTED NUCLEOTIDE OR OTHER TERMINAL CAP
THAT IS OPTIONALLY PRESENT
L = GLYCERYL MOIETY THAT IS OPTIONALLY PRESENT
S = PHOSPHOROTHIOATE OR PHOSPHORODITHIOATE

Figure 5



lower case = 2'-O-Methyl or 2'-deoxy-2'-fluoro
italic lower case = 2'-deoxy-2'-fluoro
underline = 2'-O-methyl

ITALIC UPPER CASE = DEOXY
B = INVERTED DEOXYABASIC
L = GLYCERYL MOIETY OPTIONALLY PRESENT
S = PHOSPHOROTHIOATE OR
PHOSPHORODITHIOATE

Figure 9: Target site Selection using siRNA

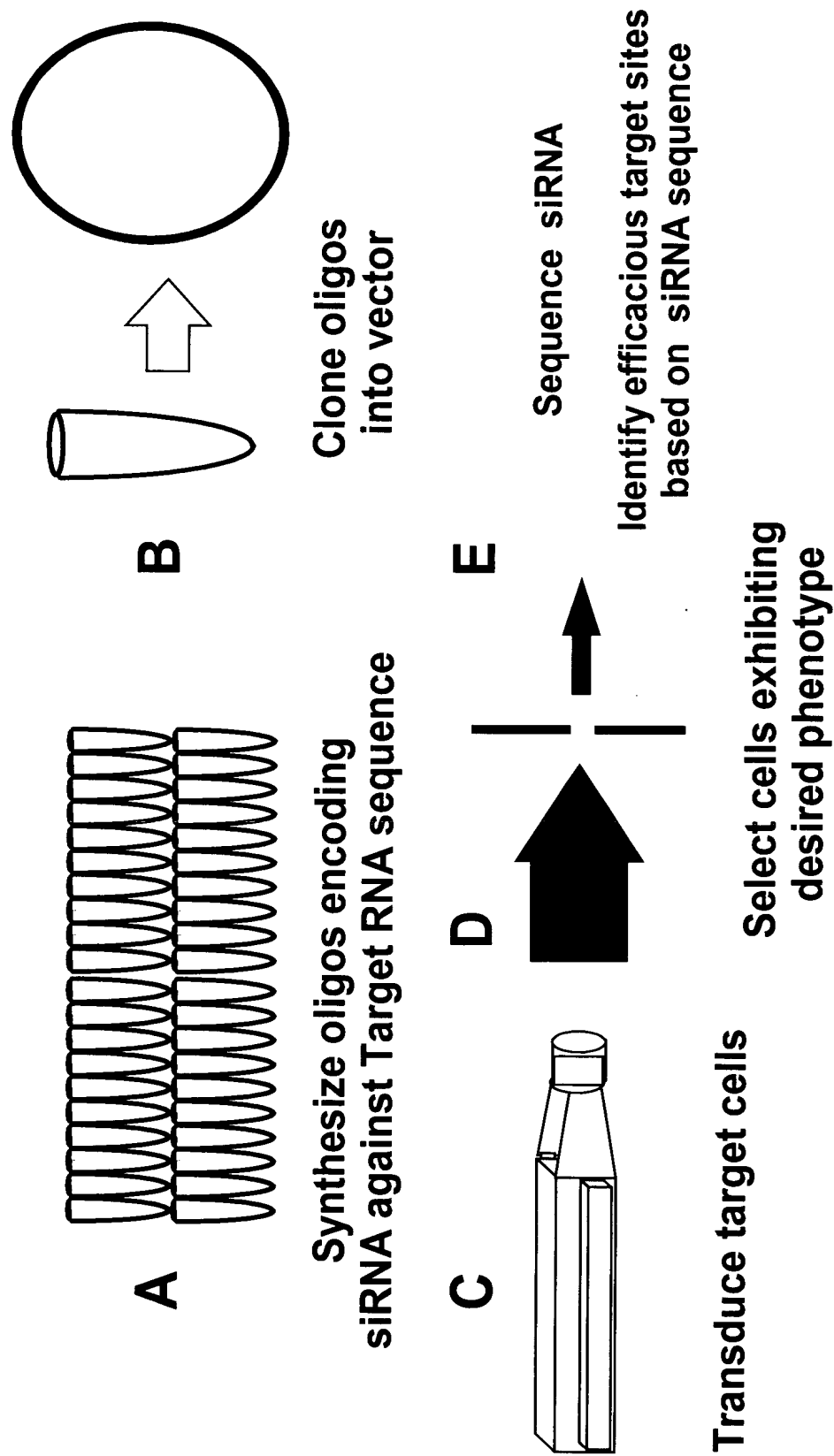
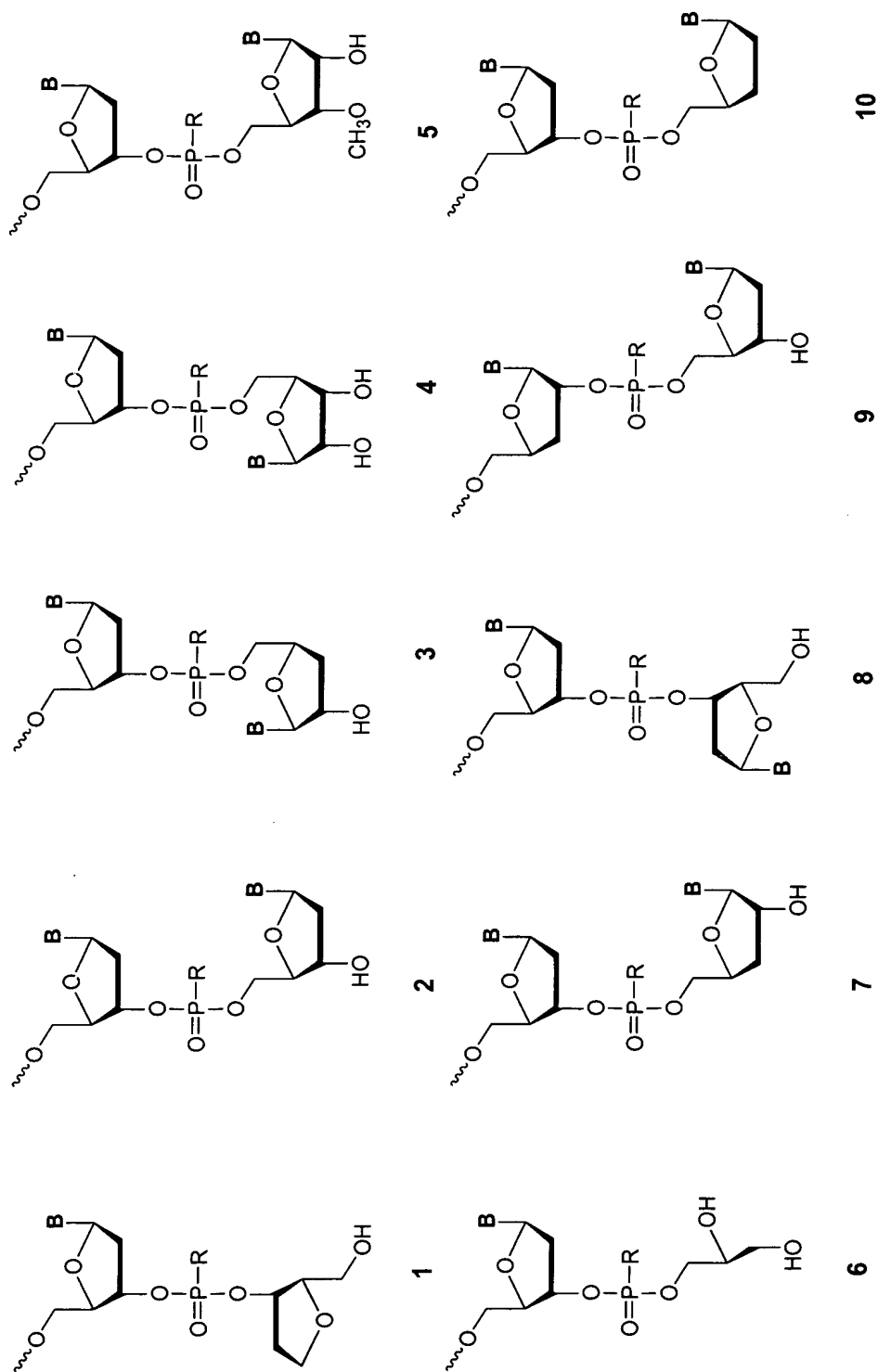


Figure 10



R = O, S, N, alkyl, substituted alkyl, O-alkyl, S-alkyl, alkaryl, or aralkyl
 B = Independently any nucleotide base, either naturally occurring or chemically modified, or optionally H (abasic).

Figure 11: Modification Strategy

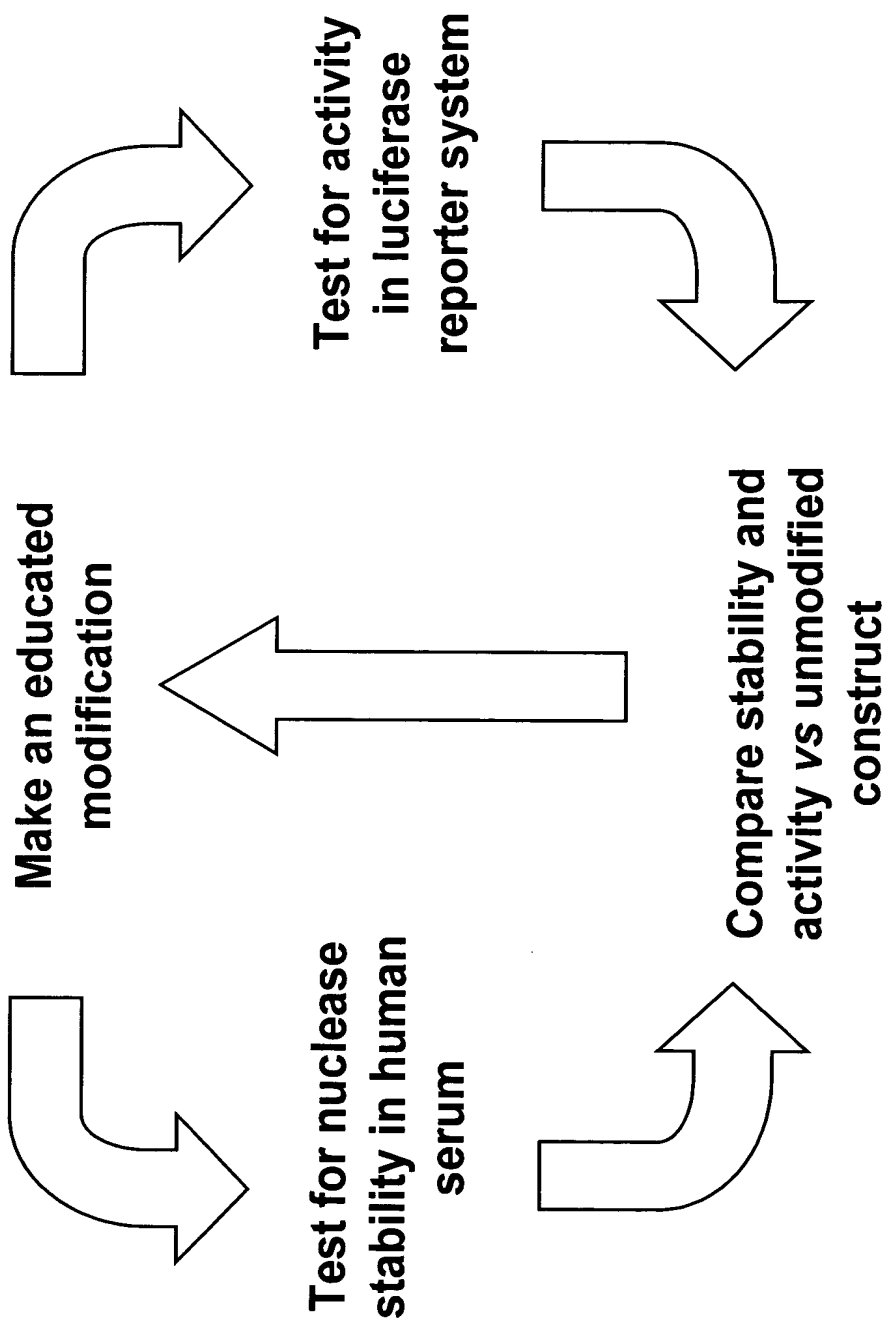


Figure 12: Inhibition of VEGF-Induced Angiogenesis
by siRNAs

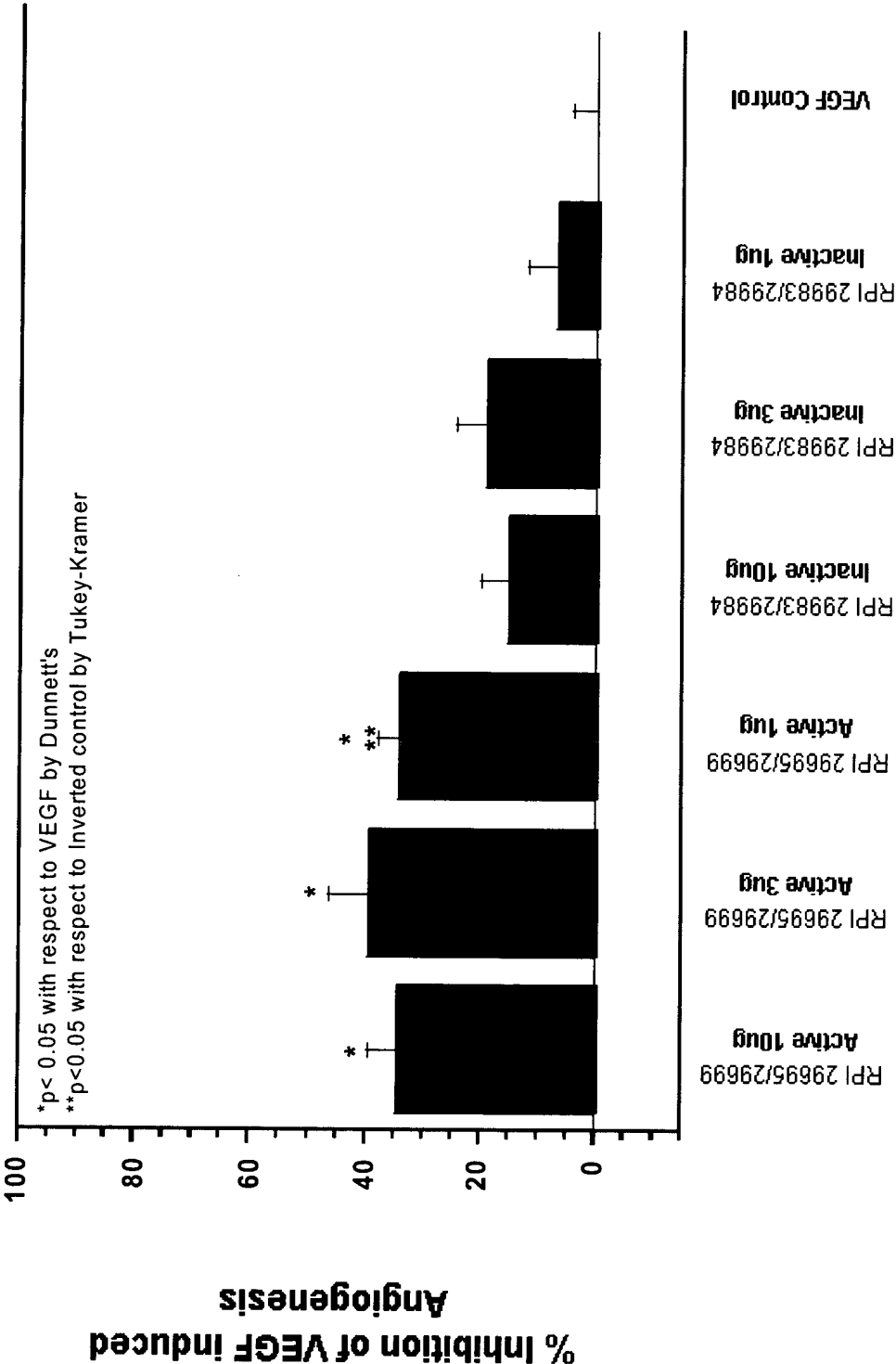


Figure 13: Site 3854 and 3948 KDR RNAi,
4/5, 7/8 and 9/10 chemistry in HAEC cells

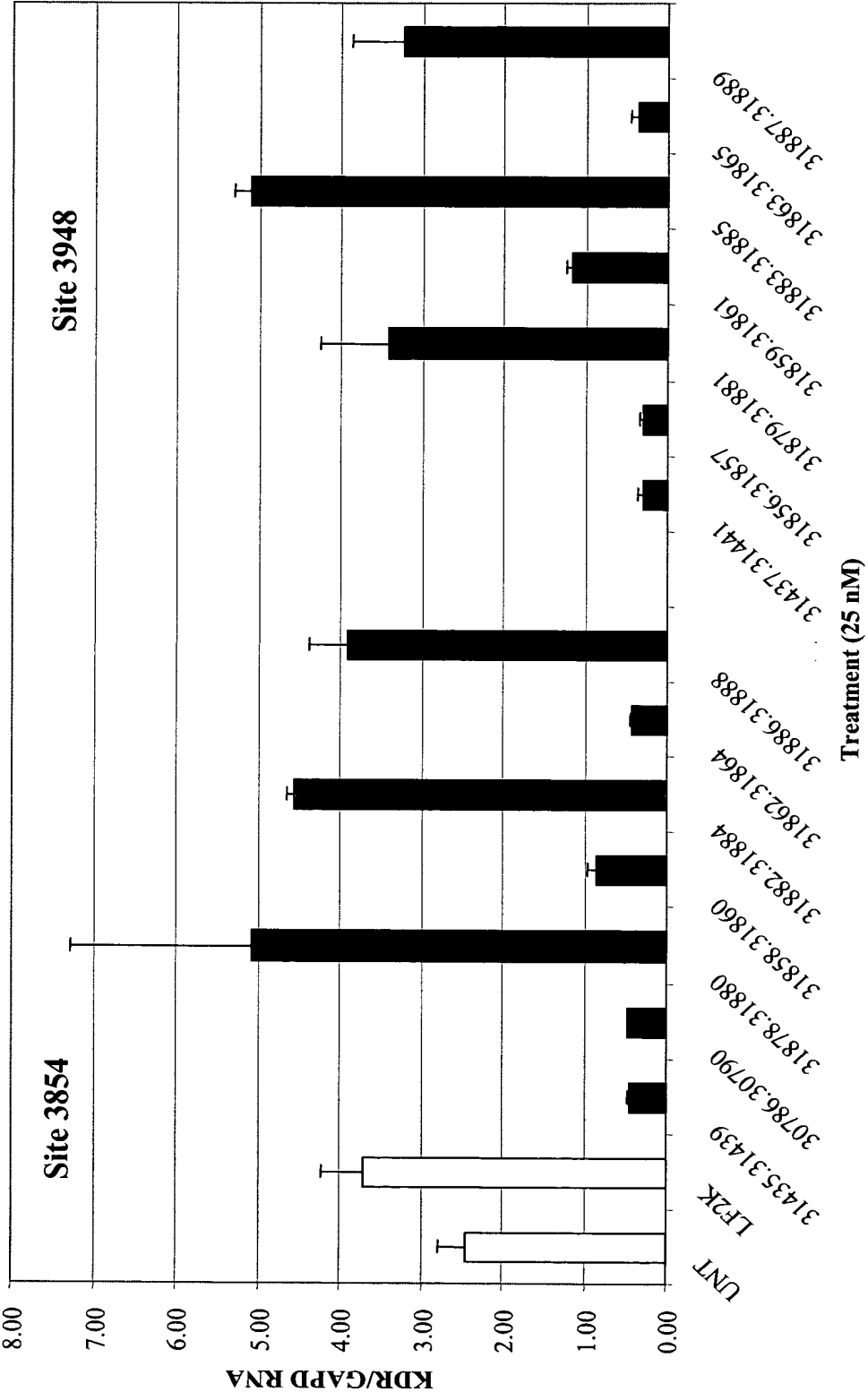
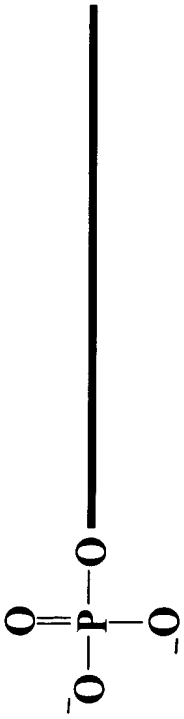
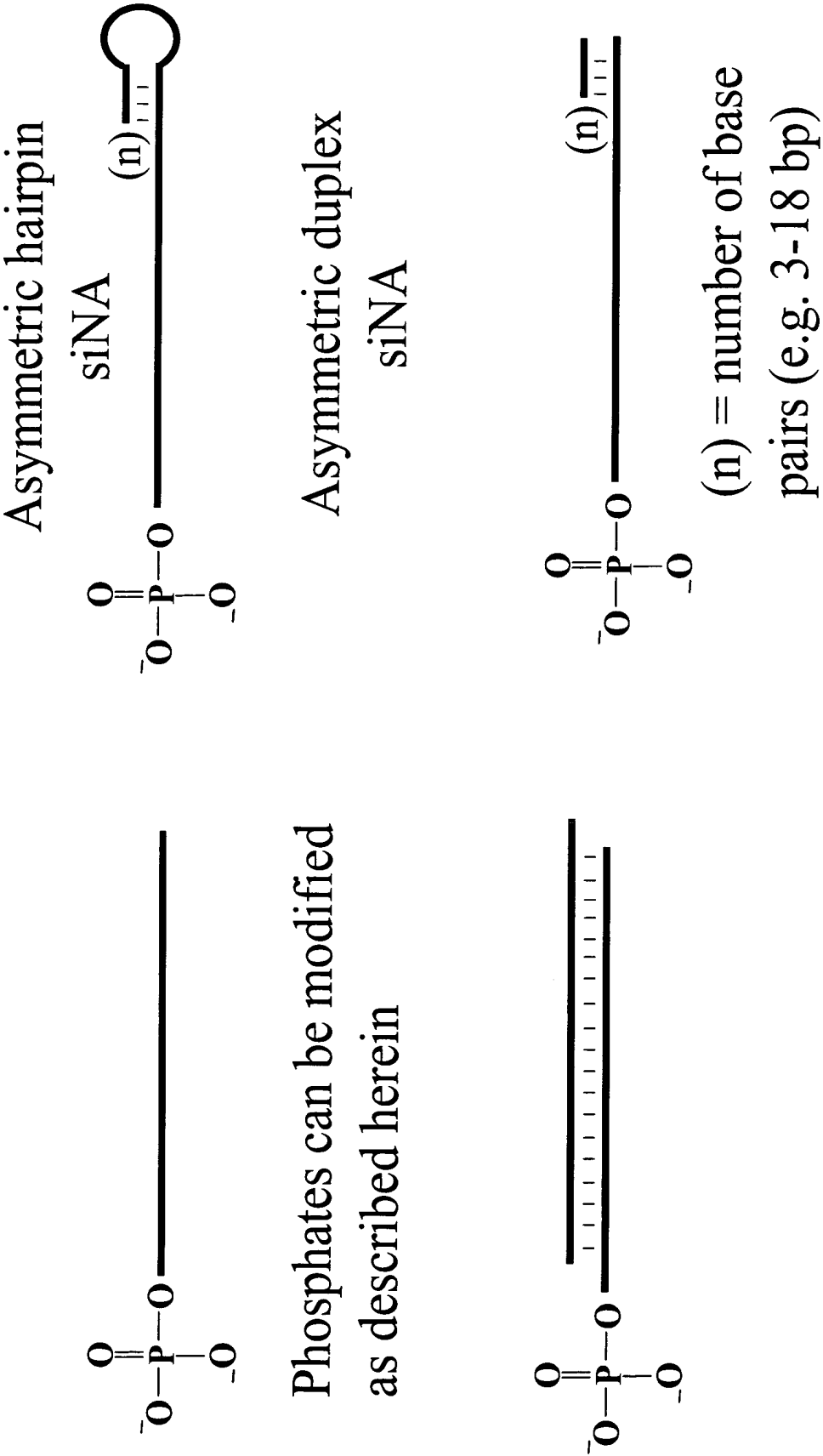


Figure 14: Phosphorylated siNA constructs



Phosphates can be modified
as described herein

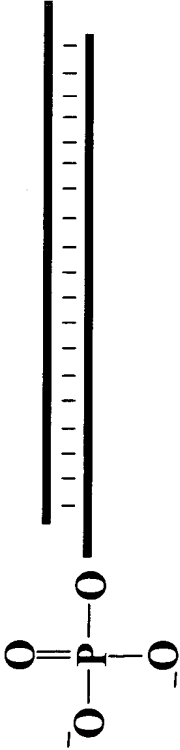


Figure 15: 5'-phosphate modifications

